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From Monday August 22. to Thursday August 25. 1681.

Genoua, Aug. 13.

YEsterday sailed from hence two Dutch men of War, and eight Merchant Ships under their Convoy for the *Levant* they had been at *Cadiz*, and therefore were denyed Prattick here, which was granted to the English Ships that came directly from *England*. A Brigantine of this place has brought in a Turks Brigantine; and one of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*'s Gallies has taken another Prize, on board of which were 70 Turks.

Colgne, Aug. 22. Our Elector has ordered his Troops to attack the City of *Liege*, being resolved to make use of his Arms to bring them to their Duty. However, the Imperial Minister continues his Endeavours for a composure.

Hague, Aug. 29. Our Letters from *Paris* give an Account, that the French King is sending an Army towards *Italy*, under the Command of the Mareschal *de Schomberg*, to take possession of *Cazal*, in pursuance of a Treaty concluded three years since with one of the Duke of *Mantoua*'s Ministers, by which *Cazal* was sold to the French King for three Millions; though the Duke of *Mantoua* did afterwards wholly disown it, as done without his knowledge, and caused the said Minister to be imprisoned. There is a talk as if this State was about sending Ambassadors to the French King, to interpose in favour of the oppressed Protestants of *France*; or as others say, to represent to the King, how much they are concerned in the preservation of *Flanders*, and therefore to pray him to desist from any further pretensions upon those Provinces; but whether this be a Truth, or only a Discourse, time must shew.

Brussels, Aug. 26. The Nations continue Assembled, without coming to any Resolution concerning the Supply Demanded by the Prince of *Parma*. By the last Spanish Ordinary His Highness received Bills of Exchange for 100000 Crowns, and great sums are promised so soon as the Gallions arrive; and we are assured, that 3000 *Italians* and 2000 Spaniards are hastening hither for the service of these Countreys, and that they may be here the next Month. Our Letters from *Liege* of the 23 tell us, That the Electors Troops having advanced to the Suburbs of the City, had attacked the Guards that were there; some they killed, and took others prisoners, and burnt five or six Houses, after having plundered them, so that all hopes of an Accommodation seem now to be laid aside: they of *Liege* have resolved to raise 1500 Men immediately.

Brussels, Aug. 29. The City of *Antwerp* has Granted the Subsidies demanded by the Prince of *Parma*, which its not doubted but will be a good example to the Nations that are Assembled here. This day arrived an Express from *Luxemburg*, being sent by the Prince of *Chimay*, to give his Highness an Account, that the French Troops continue Encamped within a League of the City of *Luxemburg*; that they will not permit any Provisions to be brought thither, by which means the Garrison is reduced to great extremity, and cannot long subsist. We are likewise told, that the French have Commanded the Villages in that Province, now under their jurisdiction, to provide each of them a Horseman well mounted; and besides, have laid a Tax of 2 Gilder upon every House, to be paid yearly. From *Liege* they write, that they have resolved to raise Men, and to put themselves into a posture of Defence.

Paris, Aug. 30. The march of the Kings Troops towards *Italy*, begins now to be the main subject of Peoples Discourses; every body concludes that the first design is upon *Cazal*, and when that is executed, its not doubted but the King will find other employment for his Forces on that side, and will perhaps by their Motions, dispose the Court of *Rome* to quit the points concerning the Regality, which it seems at present so positively to insist upon. Some are of opinion that the Sieur *du Quesne*'s action at *Scio*, will be very much resented by the Turks; and that the Kings Ambassador at *Constantinople* may feel the effects of it.

Windsor, Aug. 20. This day the following Address was presented to His Majesty from the Burrough of *Richmond*, which had been performed much sooner, but that the Mayor, notwithstanding the earnest sollicitations of most of the Corporation, would not consent to it, upon which, that there might be no further delay in giving this testimony of their fidelity and Loyalty, they chose to make it without him, the whole Town being unanimous in it, and the Aldermen, Burghers, and most substantial Inhabitants Signing it, excepting only *John Wilson* the Mayor, and *John Bartlet* Senior, *Henry Bartlet*, and *Francis Blackburne*, Aldermen, who dissented. His Majesty was pleased to receive it very Graciously, and ordered *Marmaduke Darcy*, Esq; who presented the same in the name, and at the desire of the said Burrough, to return them his Thanks, and assure them of his Royal satisfaction in their Loyalty and Affection to His Service.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

Most Dread Sovereign,

WE *Your most Dutiful, Loyal and Humble Subjects, the Aldermen, Common Council, Free-Burghers and Inhabitants of your antient Burrough of* Richmond, *in the* North-Riding *of the County of* York, *whose Names are underwritten, do most humbly beg leave to present to Your Sacred Majesty, from our hearts, a more thankful Acknowledgment for Your most Gracious late Declaration, than we can in any words express; whereby you have assured unto us, the preservation of our Religion, Liberties and Properties, were all lately likely to have been swallowed up in monstrous confusions, if the special Spirit of God had not inspired your Heart timely to prevent it.* Dread SIR, *For these*

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